The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,832.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs.	52 0
——— including postage..... „	72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town.. „	28 0
——— including postage... „	38 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town... „	16 0
——— including postage..... „	21 0
For one month delivered in Town ..... „	6 0
——— including postage..... „	7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... „	0 4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion .....Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto..... „	2 8
Third Ditto..... „	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions. „	0 2 As. per

line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

O'LEARY—January 31st, at Malabar Hill, the wife of J. O'Leary, Esq., of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay ..... 3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah.....21st & 4th
„ Kurrachee ... „	„ Bushire ..... „
„ Guadur ..... „	„ Lingah ..... „
„ Muscut ..... „	„ Bunder Abbas. „
„ Bunder Abbas. „	„ Muscut ..... „
„ Lingah ..... „	„ Guadur ..... „
„ Bushire ..... „	„ Kurrachee ... „
Arrive Bussorah ...	Arrive Bombay ...

Thos. S. "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 644 Tons, 160 H. P. Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched as above, on Monday, the 3rd February, at 4 P. M.

Bombay, 24th January, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, the Co.'s Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about ..... 11th and 25th.
„ Kurrachee on.. ..... 10th and 25th.

The Steam ship "COMORIN," 455 tons, 80 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

Bombay, 27th January, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	16
„ Mangalore	17	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Cannanore	18	„ Coconada	19
„ Calicut	18	„ Madras	23
„ Cochin	20	„ Pondicherry	24
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Negapatam	24
„ Colombo	20	„ Galle	25
„ Galle	24	„ Colombo	27
„ Negapatam	24	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Pondicherry	25	„ Cochin	29
„ Madras	27	„ Calicut	30
„ Coconada	29	„ Cannanore	1
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Mangalore	1
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam-ship "BURMAH," 1,025 Tons, 200 H. P., Captain W. H. Parker, will sail for the above ports on Saturday, the 15th February.

The steamer will call at Vingorla on coming and going till further notice.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherries district. Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and transship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th January, 1868.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Karanja.		Rewas.		Dourmutur.		Oorun		Goiwa.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class..	0	8	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	15
Third Class	0	4	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	6

The Dharmutur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder, daily at 8 A. M and Dharmutur at 1 P. M.

The Goiwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A. M. and Goiwa at 1 P. M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

EXTRA STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY (LIMITED) will de-patch the S. S. "Martaban," 510 tons, 120 H. P. Commander J. C Sharp, on SATURDAY the 8th February at noon for Cochin, calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, and Cochin. Returning to Bombay, about 20th.

FOR HAVRE.

(To sail about 28th proximo)

MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH AND SON'S Ship "CITY OF CANTON," 400 tons register, Captain NAPIER, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For further particulars appl; to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *City of Canton.*

Bombay, 22nd January, 1868.

FOR SALE, on board Ship "CAMEO," just arrived from Liverpool, fine thoroughbred English Bull Terriers, Scotch Terriers, and Bull and Mastiff, all warranted good Ratters, and excellent Watch Dogs. Also Irish and American Beef and Pork. Apply to Messrs HORMUSJEE and JAMSETJEE, Dubash.

Captain J. BULFORD.

FOR SALE.—The first class Iron Ship "Compta" 1,009 tons built in 1864 and classed A 1, he is chartered to Government for six months certain from 13th November 1867 at Rs. 11 per ton a month.

Offers will be received by Messrs. Campbell Mitchell & Co. Agents to the Liquidators of the Iron ship Co. Limited.

Bombay, 31st January 1868.

FOR SALE.—A Collection of useful Sentences, &c., in ENGLISH and ARABIC; the whole in Roman Characters. By Bomanji Dossabhai, Moonshie, Author of "Remarks on Governments," &c. Price Rs. 2

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

No. 10 Hummum Street.

PATON & CHARLES'

SKIN SOAPS, TOILET SOAPS, WHITE WINDSOR.

HONEY, Glycerine, Brown Windsor and other Fancy Soaps. In 1-lb. and ½-lb. Bars, Tablets, and POUND PACKETS.

Orders through English Correspondents, or direct, accompanied by instructions for payment in London, immediately attended to.

TURNER SOAP WORKS,
148, WAPPING, LONDON, E.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS. PARIS 1867

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., free from adulteration, manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho Square, London.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the world.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

LINDLEY & WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS & JEWELLERS,
22 APOLLO STREET,

PHOTOGRAPHS in all the newest styles taken daily at the Studio in Apollo Street from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M, and earlier by appointment.

Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their own Bungalows for Groups, Views, &c., without any extra charge.

Lockets, Broaches, Bracelets, Earrings, Charms, Ladies and Gentlemen's Albums and other Guard Chains, of first Class quality and make, also Carte de Visite and other Albums for 2 and 4, artes de Visite on a page A large collection of views, groups, and character C. D. V. are always open for inspection.

Ladies and Gentlemen purchasing any articles of Jewellery from L. & W. that will carry a Photo., will have the same taken and inserted free of charge.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment,
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituents and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen....11	to	31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks 16	„	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk.....18	„	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks.....16	„	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro, Merino Socks	„	16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks 16	„	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks 15	„	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks 16	„	18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks.....28	„	45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings „	3	„ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests „	4	„ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests „	4	„ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests „	4	„ 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants..... „	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants..... „	7	„ 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants ..... „	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy. 2	„	3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure All Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	20	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material.....	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars.....Rs.	7	0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium..... „	7	0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie..... „	7	8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic..... „	7	8
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakespere ..... „	7	8
BADHAM'S West End ..... „	7	0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf.....Rs.	4	0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot „	3	0
The Royal Satin Spot „	4	0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyots French Brace.....Rs.	2	
Guyots Leather Brace..... „	3	
Guyots West End..... „	2	
The Royal Courier Bag ..... „	8	to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas..... „	12	„ 16
The Brighton Walking Stick..... „	2	„ 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief ..... „	12	„ 16
The Prize Colored Cambric „	14	„ 18
The Hemmed Stitched „	16	„ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief ..... „	10	„ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen .....Rs.	14	to 20
Gold Link Studs..... „	16	„ 30
Gold Collar Studs ..... „	6	„ 8
Gold Shirt Studs ..... „	14	„ 30
Gold Scarf Rings..... „	12	„ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs. „	2	„ 6

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

LANDED per Ship "SOPHIA JOAKIM."

HATS.

CH[illegible] Black Silk Hats .....Rs. 12 8
LI[illegible] BENNETT'S Black Satin Velvet Hats..... „ 16 0
[illegible]ON'S Black Satin Velvet Hats „ 16 0
[illegible]ON'S Drab Felt Hats ..... „ 8 8
ELLWOOD & SON'S Helmets assorted.
CHRISTY'S HATS, assorted..... „ 4 12

BADHAM & Co.
Agents for Ellwood & Son.,

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

LANDED per P. & O. Steamer "BARODA."

Jouvin's Kid Gloves, made specially for B. & Co. sewn with thread. Doe and Dog Skin Gloves.

For Sale. Thomas's Sewing Machines. Rs. 225.
Apollo House. Bombay.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House, BADHAM & Co.

NOTICE.—RESPECTABLE BOARDING and LODGING, at No. 4, Victoria Street, opposite the Artillery Lines, where every attention is paid to secure the comfort of Lodgers.

TERMS—MODERATE.

Camp, Kurrachee

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 14th Proximo, both days inclusive.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27th January 1868.

RE CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, deceased. —NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having any claims or demand on the Estate of the late Charles Frewen Kelly, Esquire, of Bombay, Solicitor, deceased, to send in particulars of their claims and demands to the undersigned on or before WEDNESDAY the first day of April next. No claims sent in after that date will be admitted by the Executors.—Dated this twenty second day of January 1868.

RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Solicitors to the Estate of the late C. F. Kelly.

THE Annual Meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society is appointed to be held in the Society's Depository, Esplanade, on TUESDAY next, the 4th February, at 8 P. M., when a Report of its proceedings for the past year will be submitted.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, President of the Society, will occupy the Chair.

The attendance of the Friends of the Society is respectfully invited.

D. C. BOYD,
Bombay, 30th Jan., 1868. General Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency will receive sealed Tenders up to 12 o'clock noon, on MONDAY next, the 3rd proximo for the supply of—

14 Hogsheads of Pale Ale.

The Beer will be subject to survey and the decision of the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency will be final as regards rejection or otherwise.

Forms of tenders and other information may be obtained on application at this office.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

C. F. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 31st January 1868.

CARBOLIC ACID DISINFECTANTS (MACDOUGALL'S PATENT):—

	Cash on delivery.		Credit
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT POWDER, FOR GENERAL PURPOSES OF DISINFECTION.	Rs.	as.	Rs. as.
In Bags of 28 lbs. or 56 lbs. each, per cwt.	10	0	12 0
In Casks of 200 lbs., each	20	0	24 0
In Bottles with dredger tops, each.....	0	8	0 10
In Packets of 1 lb. each.....	0	4	0 5
In Packets of 4 lbs., each.....	0	14	1 0
Tin Dredgers for above to contain about 1 lb., each	1	0	1 4
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT DISINFECTING FLUID, for dilution with water and use where the Powder is inapplicable.			
In quart Bottles, each.....	0	12	1 0
„ „ per dozen	8	0	10 0
In Gallon Jars (Jars extra) per gallon.....	4	0	5 0
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT PREPARED CARBOLIC ACID (FOR SEWAGE PURPOSES) in casks of 30 to 60 gallons each, (casks extra) per gallon.....	1	8	2 0
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID (No. 4 WHITE).			
In Jars or Gallons each, and casks of 50 to 66 Gallons (casks or jars extra) per Gallon	4	0	5 0
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID SOAPS, for cleansing and disinfecting purposes and destruction of parasitic insects.			
Dark quality in Canisters of 5 lbs., each...	1	12	2 0
White quality „ per lb...	0	8	0 10
Hard Yellow (a capital bath Soap in Skin disease) per bar of about 4 lbs.....	1	12	2 0
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID TOILET SOAPS (WHITE).			
In small bars, each	0	12	1 0
In Tablets, each	0	6	0 8
In boxes of 3 tablets, each.....	1	0	1 4
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID OINTMENT, for cure of skin disease, &c. &c., in Animals, 1 lb. Jars, each	1	0	1 4

N. B.—SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES, BY THE SOLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co., Limited.
Bombay and Poona.

NOTICES.

MR. J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,

BEGS TO INVITE THE INSPECTION of a large assortment of Goods just landed per "DELAWUR."

MUSICAL BOXES FROM Rs. 10 TO Rs. 600, playing the most Popular English, Foreign and Indian Airs with Bells, Drum and Castanet accompaniments. A large collection of the latest improvements in their mechanical constructions.

BOHEMIAN AND FRENCH GLASS Ware, Porcelain Ware of the best Dresden Manufacture, A rich variety of Vases, Table Ornaments, Flower Glasses, Toilette Sets, Ring Stands, Ornamental, Tea and Coffee Sets, &c. &c.

FANCY GOODS, HAND LOOKING GLASS made to fold in a small compass.

TUCKER'S PORTABLE AND PUNKA Reading Lamps fitted up with all extras in a strong Deal Wood Case.

ICE BOXES TO HOLD FROM 4 TO 20 lbs. a most indispensable Article for Railway Travellers.

KNIFE CLEANING MACHINES, WINE Coolers.

OIL CLOTH ESPECIALLY ADAPTED for Piano or Table Covers.

LEATHER CLOTH, GREEN, BROWN and Buff Colours.

STEARIN AND SPERM CANDLES. BAR Soap.

WALL PAPERS, 4,000 ROLLS FROM As. 6 to Rs. 4 per Roll.

FRESH Arrival of the best Perfumery by last Mail.

J. NEUBERG.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.—POSTAL RISKS.—The undersigned is prepared to accept risks on Precious Stones or other valuables sent through the Post in Registered letters to London. For Rates of Premium and other particulars apply to G. F. HENRY,

14, Rampart Row. Agent in Bombay.

BOMBAY RACES.

GRAND STAND,

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Season Tickets.....	Rs.	15
First Class Chair	„	5
Ditto Bench.....	„	2
Second Class Chair.....	„	3
Ditto Bench.....	„	1

Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Cast and Wrought Iron and Lead Piping, Bar Iron, Boiler Plates, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Steer Steel, Steam and Hand Cranes, and Crab Winches, Steam and Hand Pumps, Steam Engines from 8 to 16 H. P., Leather Belting Contractors' Plant, Ornamental Cast Iron Gates, Railing, and Verandahs. Estimates furnished for all kinds of Machinery and Iron Work.

W. NICOL & Co.

THE NEW MINIATURE SALT CELLARS.—A choice selection of Miniature Salt Cellars with Spoons, of the newest patterns, in best Silver Plate, particularly adapted for presentation:

Four Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.

Plain beaded pattern	Rs.	25 0
Engraved and beaded pattern.....	„	28 0
Chased and beaded pattern.....	„	30 0
Rustic Pattern (4 buckets and shovels)	„	30 0

Six Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.

Shell Pattern (a shell supported by 3 dolphins) Rs.	35	0
Engraved and beaded pattern	„	38 0
Chased and beaded, *larger size*	„	50 0

N. B.—The above prices are for Cash with Order.

SOUNDY, & Co.

Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—At a meeting of the Directors held in Calcutta on the 28th day of December 1867, it was resolved that a Fourth Call of Rupees 100 per share be made payable on or before the 3rd day of February next, at Calcutta and Bombay.

In conformity with the foregoing resolution, notice is hereby given, that a Fourth Call of Rs. 100 (one hundred) per share is made.

Shareholders on the Bombay Register are requested to pay the amount of the said Call on their respective shares into this office on or before MONDAY the 3rd day of February next.

The Share Certificates must be produced at the time of payment of the Call.

By order of the Directors,

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th January, 1868.

EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA—The purity and delicacy of this preparation have procured for it an ever increasing sale for the past TWENTY YEARS. As a nutritious dietetic for invalids predisposed to biliary derangements, it is, of its kind, unequalled. IN INDIA, it is found particularly useful as a morning beverage, producing none of that nervous irritation, and periodical derangement of the stomach so commonly complained of by those whose 'Chota huari' is a cup of Tea or Coffee. At once palatable, refreshing, and nutritious, it combines in itself all the qualities most desirable in a beverage which, at so early an hour, may either increase or destroy the ability for proper performance of the business of the day.

Sold in Sealed Canisters of 1 lb. or 2 lb. each at per lb Cash Rs. 1-8; Credit Rs. 2-0.

Agents. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.) Bombay and Poona.

ROSSELET & Co., BOMBAY, CHRONOMETER MAKERS and Importers of English an foreign WATCHES & JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions. Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

Pateck Bonoit. Courvoisier Brothers' } Celebrated Gold & Silver Watches, and some eminent London and Paris Watch Manufacturers.

Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss Head Firm, for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibition of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865 for the bete made Watches imported into this country and their maderate prices; also a medal at the Great Paris Exhibition of 1867.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invites to public to inspect the following Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid farnd and imposition.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Road, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is always supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

Byculla Hotel, 7th June 1867.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY
THACKER, VINING & Co.,
BOMBAY.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

NEW BOOKS imported for sale and to order by all opportunities and on the most favourable terms that circumstances connected with Bookselling in India will allow.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—Orders are not accepted for these publications on any but *Cash terms*. A subscription list has been compiled in accordance with this principle, and will be forwarded on application.

NEWSPAPERS also sent direct from London to addresses in India.

PERIODICALS are enclosed in our weekly cases, and are despatched as they issue from The Publishers Press.

PRINTING, PUBLISHING, & BINDING undertaken either in England or India under careful supervision. The former can be executed in Bombay with great neatness, and includes book-printing, lithography, card-printing, &c. &c.

PICTURE FRAMING executed under particular instructions and careful superintendence.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.—*Troughton and Simms*, and *Elliott's* Instruments, Engineering and Mathematical, to meet the requirements of practical men; and also less expensive descriptions for Students and Amateurs THEODOLITES, DUMPY LEVELS, PRISMATIC COMPASSES, POCKET SEXTANTS, SURVEYING CHAINS, MEASURING TAPES, and all descriptions of warranted Instruments are, at all times, available, together with the requisite adjuncts, Tracing Cloth, Drawing Papers, mounted or plain, Drawing Materials, &c. &c.

GENERAL AGENCY.—As General Agents Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. undertake Indents for all descriptions of Merchandize and Goods. *Catalogues of Machinery, and Complete Illustrated Catalogues of Messrs. Defries and Co.'s extensive Glassware Manufactory*, and numerous others, are available for inspection and estimate.

NOTE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. *have always great satisfaction in encouraging Cash transactions by liberal discounts, and arrangements in connection with their stock in hand or English Indents.*

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET.—Hours for delivery of Ice, from 6 A. M., until 6 P. M., during the week, and from 6 until 10 A. M., Sundays.

Depot at Malabar Hill.

IN CASES OF ILLNESS, ICE MAY BE HAD AT FORT ICE HOUSE, AT NIGHT.

28, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. GODFREY'S

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IS NOW OPEN.

A large Consignment of GOODS will arrive by next Mail Steamer.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—On and from 5th February, 1868, the Rates for Seed and Grain from Stations on this Company's Railway will be reduced 25 per cent.

W. KNOX,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 30th January, 1868.

STUDIO, No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

SYKES AND DWYER.

OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M. FOR PORTRAITS.

VIEWS of Bombay and its Vicinity, Sholapore, Lanowlee, Khundalla, Reversing Station, Bhore Ghaut, the break No. 5 Viaduct, Karlee Caves. Panoramic View of Elphinstone Circle, Groups of Natives, &c. &c., always on hand. Children taken instantaneously.

Albums for September, October and November, containing some of the finest views of Carlee Caves and the Bhore Ghaut will be published in a few days.

Memo of prices forward on application.

SYKES AND DWYER.

"FASHIONABLE MILLINERY."

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"

"CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY."

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, HER RETURN FROM EUROPE with a large and choice assortment of "FASHIONABLE MILLINERY" which she selected personally, and with great care, with a view to meet the requirements of her numerous constituents.

The whole stock having arrived by the "OVERLAND ROUTE," MRS. LAKE can confidently recommend them as being the very newest goods in the market.

DRESSES &c.

MOIRE ANTIQUE, Black, White, and Coloured.
Do. Do. Steline, and Napoleon.
Do. Do. Chine, very rich.
GLACE SILKS, Black, White, and Coloured.
WHITE AND COLOURED REPPS.
SATINS, Black, White, and Coloured "richest quality."
MUSLIN GRENADINES, White, Coloured, and Fancy.
CHAMBERY BROCHE DRESSES, for Evening wear.
TARLATAN ROBES, in all the newest colours.
ANGELIQUE ROBES, Do. Do. Do.
MERINOES, in all colours, of the finest quality made.
SILK GRENADINE, Broche, and Plain, for Dresses.
BALL DRESSES, of all the new colours, and latest designs.
FRENCH MUSLINS, in the latest designs.
Do. Chintzes and Brilliants.
PIQUES Swiss-Check, and Dorias, for Dressing Gowns,
MANTLES, in rich black silk, of newest shapes.
Do. in Black, and White Grenadine, and Llama.
Do. in Black and White Cluny Lace.
BLACK LACE SHAWLS.
JACQUETTES, in Black Silk, and Fancy cloth.
Do. in Merinoes and Cluny Lace.
GARIBALDI'S, in Chintz, and Grenadine.
PEPLUMS, in Black Lace.
BODICES, in Lace, Cambric, Muslin, and Chintz.
SATARA Cloth for Jacquettes

FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.

BRIDAL WREATHS, AND BOUQUETTES, very choice Paris made.
BRIDESMAIDS' WREATHES AND BOUQUETTES, Paris made and very choice.
WREATHES AND HEAD DRESSES, white, coloured, and black.
DRESS SETS, FOR TRIMMING BALL DRESSES.
FEATHERS AND FLOWERS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

FANS.

FANCY BALL ROOM FANS, of Elegant design.
BRIDAL SQUARES, in real Honiton lace.
BRIDAL SQUARES in Imitation Brussels lace.
VEILS FOR HATS AND BONNETS, Black, and White.
VEILS IN COLOURED GOSSAMER AND GRENADINE.
TUCKERS for Evening Dresses in RICH CLUNY and Valanceinnes Lace.
HANDKERCHIEFS in rich HONITON LACE.
HANDKERCHIEFS plain French Cambric, hemmed and stitched.
"LACES"—Cluny, Valancinnes and Maltese, of all widths.
BLONDES—Black, and White, of all widths
FANCY NET AND TULLE, Black, and White.
CRYSTAL TULLE, Black, White, and Coloured, for Bonnets and Dresses.
TARLATON, White, Pink, Green, Scarlet, Maize, and Scuffte, for Evening Dresses.
CRAPES, Black, White, and Coloured.
SLIPS OR PETTICOATS of Muslin, for Evening Dresses.
DRESSING GOWNS, in Pique, Doria, and Chintz.

BONNETS.

FRENCH DRESS BONNETS, richly trimmed, in all he newest colours.
CRINOLINE, and STRAW BONNETS.
The NEW BRONZE and DRAB STRAW BONNETS

HATS.

CHRISTY'S SATIN VELVET RIDING HATS, for Ladies, of newest shape with long Lace Veils.
HATS, White, Black, Bronze, and Drab, Straw Hats, trimmed and untrimmed.
HATS, Brown, and Black Velvet Hats, for Ladies
HATS for BOYS and GIRLS White, Black, and Coloured Straw Hats.
HATS, and CAPS for BOYS in STRAW.
HATS, in Silk and Satin, for INFANTS.

RIBBONS.

New French Satin Ribbon, in all the newest colours, and of the best quality.
New Velvet and Silk Ribbons.
VELVET IN PIECE Black, and Coloured.
COLLARS AND CUFFS in Cluny Lace, TRIMMED with RIBBON.
COLLARS and CUFFS in Linen, White, and Coloured.
COLLARETTES in Black, and White, Cluny Lace, TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED.
CAMESOLES, OR PETTICOAT BODICES, trimmed with Lace, &c.
FANCY TRIMMINGS, in all Colors.
BUCKLES, Fancy Gilt.
COMBS, Fancy Gilt, Vulcanite, and Jet.
CORONETS, Fancy Gilt, Vulcanite, and Jet.
CHIGNONS "Brighton Waterfall." 4, 5, and 6 Curl, all of the latest Style.
HAIR NETS, Crystal, Beaded, and plain silk.
KID GLOVES, for Ladies, Black, White, and Coloured.
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA SEWN WITH THREAD.
THE NEW SMALL CRINOLINE SKIRTS.
CORSETS AND RIDING BELTS for Ladies, in great variety.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal Value of Sh	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	8	Bank of Bengal	7,000 prahare
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bank of Bombay	53 per share
1,000,000	500	275	....	Ditto Ditto New	309 per share
1,000,000	250	100	....	Bombay Iron Bank	100 per share
2,000,000	250	200	6 p.s.	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	26 per share.
2,000 000	200	100	....	Brokers Banking Company ...	68 per share
1,000,000	100	250	nil	Central Bank ...	3 per share
800,000	250	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	130 per share.
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank ...	6 per share.
700,000	200	250	15½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	33 p ct prem
1,000,000	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris...	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Dehiland London...	No quot.
500,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular	17
				London & China Ba.	18½ p.
3,750,000	200	1,000	13	Madras Bank ...	63 p. ct.
1,000,000	1,000	125	p ct.	National Bank of India ...	129 to 130
500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Co.	75 p. share
1,000,000	200	200	....	Royal Bank of India	23 p. s shr
...	250	100	....	General Bank	65 [illegible] pm

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

800,000	6,000	3,000	.....	Bombay ship Co.....	1,900
262,900	2,500	2,500	25	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	575 per share
250,000	5,000	1,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co...	3,475 per sha
120,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Peace of W. Ship Co	1,400 per sha
130,000	500	500	....	Virgas Patent Ship & Foundry Co.	129 per sha
...	151	3,000	2 p.s.	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	100 per share

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

.....	100	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per sh.
1,200,000	400	130	....	Financial Asso. of India and China	3½ p. shar.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rates
London Banks...	4 months' sight	1s. 10½ to 1150 9/16d.
Do. Credits..	4 Do. do..	1s. 10 11/16d.
Do. Documents..	4 Do. do..	1s. 10¾d 1s. 10 15/16d.
Calcutta....	At sight ..	100½.
Do.	30 days' sight..	99½.
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	99¼.
Madras	30 Do. do. ..	1 dis.
China..	60 days' sight ..	216.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities	.. 6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	.. 8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s 1835-36	..
.. .. 1842-43	.. 93½ to 93¾
.. .. 1854-55	..
Five per cent. Co.'s Loan 1856-57 ..	... 108¼
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ..	... 105
Five and a half per cent.	... 113½
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan	... 111½

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	.. 7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	.. 10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	.. Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes	.. „ 10-4
Spanish Dollars	.. „ 235
Carolus	.. „ 290
Mexican Dollars	.. „ 220
German Crowns	.. „ 210
Five-Franc Pieces	.. „ 203
Bar Silver	.. „ 108-8
Gold Leaf	.. „ 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	.. „ 16-0

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 1st FEBRUARY, 1868.

				PER CANDY.
Oomrawuttee ..	Old ..	..	..	135 to 138
Akote	.. ..	..	..	
Khandeish ..	.. ..	..	..	
Barsee	.. ..	..	..	130 to 135
Dhollera	.. ..	..	..	
Bhownuggur ..	.. ..	..	..	142 to 145
Hinguughaut ..	.. ..	..	..	
Broach	.. ..	..	..	145 to 150
Veeravul	.. ..	..	..	146 to 147
Vingoria	.. ..	..	..	118 to 125
Gompta	.. ..	..	..	140 to 148
Dharwar Sawginned	.. ..	..	..	140 to 146
Oomrawuttee ..	New ..	..	..	145 to 150
Akote	.. ..	..	..	170 to 172
Ready Sales..	...	...	...	900 Candies
For delivery ..	...	...	...	1,900

Market Firm. Good demand.

CALCUTTA.

Government Securities.—The transactions reported in 4 per cents exceed 6 lakhs, at Rs. 5-2, 5-1, 5-0, 5-3 and closing at Rs. 5-1 discount. 5 per cents of 1856-57 were bought by investors at Rs. 9-0 premium, and small amounts of Rs. 5,000 and under at Rs. 9-2 and 9-4. Nearly 3 lakhs of 5½ per cents sold at Rs. 14-3 premium. 10 years' Debentures were bought by different parties at Rs. 8-10 and 8-12 premium.

In 6 per cent. Municipal Debentures several purchases were made at Rs. 4-8, 4-10, and 4-12, and small pieces of Rs. 2,000 and under at Rs. 4-12 to 5-0 premium.

Bank of Bengal shares are scarce in the market and several orders to purchase remain unexecuted; the transactions of the day were at Rs. 1,745½ and 1,750.

Upwards of 100 National Bank shares were bought for town and country orders at Rs. 130 each and at a late hour ten shares obtained Rs. 131 each. Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares continue in steady demand; a sale took place to-day at 180 per share on Rs. 200 paid up.

A small lot of Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares sold at Rs. 117½ per share of Rs. 250 paid up.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares.—There was great excitement in the market among the native speculators and brokers. The bona fide transactions appear to have been at Rs. 240 and 245, about 40 shares were bought at the former and about the same number at the latter price. The remainder of the purchases and sales reported were of 1 to 5 shares, commencing at Rs. 235, and rising and falling all prices until 5 P. M. when a sale of two shares was announced at Rs. 290; these speculative bearing and bulling were apparently confined among six or seven parties only.

The following transactions in Tea Co.'s shares were reported:—Bishnauth Tea Co.'s fully paid up shares at Rs. 150 each; 25 Debra Doons at Rs. 25 each; 20 Mounacherras at Rs. 20 each; and 105 Victorias at Rs. 28 each.

Government Securities.—The transactions in 4 per cents commenced with a large purchase at Rs. 5-0 discount; during the day a Lakh sold at Rs. 5-9, then Rs. 10,000 at Rs. 5-8, and other much larger sums at Rs 5-6 discount. A sale of Public Works 5 per cent. took place at Rs 7-0 premium. Some 5 per cents. of 1856-57 were bought by investors at Rs. 9-0 premium and small pieces up to Rs. 9-4.

Calcutta Municipal 6 per cent Debentures were bought for orders at Rs. 4-10 and 4-12 premium.

A good number of Bank of Bengal shares were purchased, for investment orders, at 1,750 and 1,756½.

The transactions in National Bank shares were at Rs 130.

East India Railway Stock changed hands at Rs. 250 per £20.

10 shares in the Goosery Cotton Mills Co. sold at Rs. 180 each.

Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares sold at Rs. 118 and 120.

India General Steam Navigation Co.'s whole shares changed hands at Rs. 600, and half shares, (of Rs. 500,) at Rs. 300 each.

Port Canning Land Investment &c., Co.'s shares.—In the forenoon there were many sellers and the market looked heavy, until late in the day, buyers came in at Rs. 250, at which 3 lots amounting to 19 shares sold; the other sales were at 252, 255, 260, again 15 shares at Rs. 250 and closing at Rs. 260.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEB. 1.

Gregson, Captain, 24th Cameronians, on duty from Poona.
Moore, Assistant Surgeon, Medical staff, on duty from Poona.
Cary, Lieutenant, 30th Regiment, to join from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—FEB. 1.

Faulkner, Lieutenant, 95th Regiment, on duty to Abyssinia.
Lindsay, Assistant Surgeon, Army Medical Staff, on duty to England.
Reilly, Vet. Surgeon, to join his Regiment at Shorncliffe.
Davis, Lieutenant, Army Work Corps, on duty to Annesley Bay.
Powell, Assistant Surgeon, R. Regiment, on medical certificate to England.
Cockburn, Captain, 42nd Foot, to join his Regiment in England.
Nuttall, Major, Transport Train, on duty to Abyssinia.
Gregson, Captain, 24th Cameronians, on duty to Belgaum.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—1st FEB.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London...	.....	.....
„ Liverpool	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10 0	£1 15s. 0d.
By Overland Route	£5 10s. 0d. to £6 0 0	....
To China	Rs. 14 per bale.	....
„ Mauritius	No business.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Feb. 1.	Elise	Harris	Liverpool, Sept. 26.
	City of Palaces ..	Nacoda	Rangoon, Dec. 15
	Victoria	Meyer	Stockholm, Sept. 20.
	A. Hydrocse	Nacoda	Cochin, Jan 10.
	Hamido	Nacoda	Cochin, Jan 10.
	Forest Rights ...	Cary	London, Sept. 8.
	Florence Nightingale	Harrison	Liverpool, August.
Feb. 2.	Thunderbolt	Hore	Liverpool, Sept. 9.
	Loire	Gantier	Cardiff, Sept. 26.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Feb. 1.	Premchund Roychund	Scott	Annesley Bay.
	John Bright (s) ...	Cumming	Annesley Bay.
	Sultan (s)	Eyre	Annesley Bay.
	Mont Blanc	Chase	Amherst.
	Lone Leech	Smith	Havre.
	H. M. Euphrates	Dunn	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Gerant*, Watt, bound to Abyssinia.
Schooner *Odense*, Envoldsen, bound to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Clara*, to Liverpool via Karwar.
Ship *Isabella Kerr*, to Liverpool.
Ship *Proserpine*, to Liverpool.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 1½.

NOW READY

AT THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,

THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 8: BY POST RUPEES 8½.

NOW READY.

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

No. 11—VOL. 2.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, Fort, and at Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co.'s, Rampart Row Price Rs. 2 per copy.

TO BE PUBLISHED,

WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER AND PERIODICALLY AS THE BUSINESS OF THE MUNICIPALITY MAY DETERMINE,

THE BOMBAY

MUNICIPAL RECORD

FOR

1868.

THE great importance and rapid increase of municipal business, as well as the widespread interest felt by the public in all matters relating to the Municipality since the passing of the Act of 1865, point to the necessity of upbishing the Municipal business a upmore convenient and systematic form than that presented by the issh of a daily newspaper or the documents disjointedly issued from the Municipal office. At present neithe the Justices nor the public can refer without much trouble to the past business of the Municipality, and it is to place within their hands an easy means of reference to current affairs (and, it is hoped, to remunerate the projector, as well) that "The Municipal Record" has been designed.

The Muncipal Record" will contain a full report of the meetings of the Bench of Justices, (the speeches to be previously revised as far as possible by the speakers themselves); all papers which may be issued by the Municipal Commissioner and officers of the Municipality generally; and in fact every scrap of information (such as the recent opening of the Null Market, and the present strike of the Butchers) relating to the Municipality. The publication will be a kind of local municipal "Hansard" with this difference that, in addition of the regular proceedings of the Bench of Justices, it will contain a file of the papers published during each year and the miscellaneous business of the municipality generally.

The page will be of the same size as a page of Chambers's Journals The date of periodical publication will depend on the Bench meeting and the issue of municipal documents. Its parts may be published twice in a month, or monthly, or not for two months as the circumstances named determine. It will be a leading object to issue the proceedings of each Bench meeting within a few days after the meeting has taken place. At the end of the year a carefully prepared Index will be issued and the volume may be bound and preserved for future reference. It is impossible to predict the size of the volume, but it is expected that it may run to 300 or 400 pages.

The price of the work will be Rupees Twelve per anumn, which on an average is equal to only one Rupee per month—a small sum for so great a boon.

It is proper to state that though the work will be published with the sanction and co-operation of the Municipal Commissioner, the Municipality has no pecuniary risk or interest in it.

Orders for the work by the Justices and the general public will be registered at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, by the proprietor of which it has been projected. Bombay Gazette Press, 7th January 1868.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY,

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Masulipatam Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY LIMITED.—WANTED a few respectable youths either Europeans or Eurasians to learn the Gas Fitting business Enquire at the Company's offices, 1, Church Lane, Fort 1st February 1868.

ON the eve of the departure to Europe of our Mr. PALMER we desire publicly to acknowledge with our best thanks, the very great support that has been given us since our re-establishment in this City from 1st January last, during which period, we have been favoured with Indents for Two Thousand Five Hundred and odd Dozens of our Wines, Spirits, and Cordials. The Stock handed us by our late Agents Rogers & Co.) has enabled us in some measure to meet this demand, but owing to the non arrival, though overdue, of our first direct London shipment per *British Nation*, we have to claim the indulgence of some of our friends for unavoidable delay in the execution of their orders. In soliciting a continuance of patronage, we be, to assure all who may favour us with their instructions, that it is and ever will be the study of every member of our Firm, to select and ship from our extensive Home Stocks such Wines and Cognacs, as may fairly challenge critical comparison at our quotations, with those of competing Houses.

CUTLER, PALMER Co., Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an Indenture of Assignment, dated the 27th day of September 1867, made between myself, the undersigned HERLJEE ZEENA of the 1st part, JEWRAZ GOVERDHUNDASS of the 2nd part, and Tarrachund Bapoojee of the 3rd part. I and the said Jewraz Goverdhundass lawfully bargained, sold, and assigned unto the said TARRACHUND BAPOOJEE all that benefit, sum or sums of money, and advantage whatsoever, and all our right, title, and interest in a Judgment or Decree for Rupees 52,681 or thereabouts obtained in my name in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in a suit No. 732 of 1865, against Thackersey Poonjashaw, Ranchorebhai Achrutlall, Pitamberbhai Girdhurlall, Chottalall Jumnadass, Keekabhai Hurnarayen, Namechundbhai Fattaychund, and Gopairao Balwant, for the sum particularly mentioned in the said Indenture of Assignment, and that I hereby give notice and inform the Public that I and the said Jewraz Goverdhundass have now no interest whatsoever in the amount of the said Decree or any part thereof, nor I and the said Jewraz Goverdhundass are liable or responsible for any costs, charges, and expenses which he, the said Tarrachund Bapoojee, may have incurred or might incur in recovering the amount of the said Decree in our or either of our names or name under Power of Attorney given him in the said Indenture of Assignment, and that we have no claim whatsoever upon the whole or any part of the amount of the Decree, the said Tarrachund Bapoojee may have recovered or might recover under and by virtue of the said Decree the same is his own money.

હીરજી જીવણ.

Bombay, 1st February, 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and of the Estate of PREMCHUND ROYCHUND, an Insolvent Trader.

Upon hearing Mr. HURRELL on behalf of the Trustees of the abovenamed Estate, I do order that all Creditors of the said PREMCHUND ROYCHUND do on or before the Thirty-first day of March next send in their names and addresses with the particulars of their debts and claims to Mr. M. R. DEQUADROS, the Manager for the Trustees, at his office in Church Gate Street, Bombay, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution of Assets of the said Estate which may hereafter be made. And I direct that this order be advertized Twelve times in the *Times of India, Bombay Gazette, Jami Jamshed* and *Bombay Summachar* and twice in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.—Dated this 1st day of February one thousand Eight hundred and sixty-eight.

M. R. WESTROPP.

JOHN S. HURRELL, Solicitor for the Trustees.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE AKOLA EXHIBITION.—The Exhibition grounds will remain open till WEDNESDAY.

STRAYED on the morning of the 31st ultimo, from a Bungalow at Breach Candy, a Tawny Coloured Terrier Dog, answers to the name of "Toby." Anyone taking the same to Jaffer Sulliman, Girgaum Road, shall be rewarded.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Coals per Barque "ELZE," Captain C. HORUS, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents of Barque *Elze*.

Bombay, 1st February, 1868.

SHORTLY expected Ex Ship "SAGAMORE," from Boston, and on sale at the Offices (Rotundo, Up Stairs) Government Ice House Buildings, No. 2 Apollo Street, 1 In. W. P. Shipping Boards, 1 In. W. Pine Boards *planed smooth*, also 2 and 3 In. Spruce Plank.

FARNHAM & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Ice Delivery is this day removed to Rotundo ground floor—door facing St. Andrew's Church. Government Officials, Clubs, Messes, &c. &c., desirous of patronising this Ice House, in order to secure for the *future*, as well as for the present, a constant supply of Ice at cheap and *uniform* rates, are requested to send for Pass Books, which will ensure their peons coming here.

Government Ice House, No. 2 Apollo Street.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.

Prime York Hams.
Wiltshire Bacon.
Stilton Cheese.
Double Gloster Cheese.
Cheddar do.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO.—JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.

Thos. Bear's Birdseye in	½ lb.	packets.
Do.	Virginia Shag	„	„
Do.	Latakiah	„	Cannisters.
Do.	Smoking Mixture	„	„
Do.	Oronoko	„	„
Do.	Golden Gem	„	„
Do.	Imperial	„	„

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given that instead of shares Nos. 35, 37, 127, 128, which were advertised as forfeited in October last (but which had been previously forfeited) the following numbers should have been inserted: Nos. 85, 87, 153, 232, 248, 337.

By order
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

1 Nesbit Lane, 1st February, 1868.

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of the late JEWANDASS CANJEE, deceased, have been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to PURMANUNDASS JEWANDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, the only son of the said deceased. All persons indebted to this Estate or having property of the deceased's in their hands or having any claim on the Estate are, requested to forward particulars of the same to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS and BISHOP, solicitors to the Administrator within one month from this date.

Bombay, 1st February, 1868.

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Bombay, 31st Jan 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

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ઇમપીરોયલ કાઠંન પ્રેસ કંપની લિમીતેદ.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 149, Dongree Coley Street on THURSDAY the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the following transactions:—

1. To receive Audited Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1867.
2. To elect Directors in place of Messrs. Kessowjee Naik and Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and fix his remuneration.
4. To declare a dividend.
5. To transact any other business which may be laid before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,

શા૦ નરશી કેશવજની કું૦ પની.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd February 1868.

P. S. The Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from 7th to 20th instant, both days inclusive.

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POST

would care to trust their souls and bodies to her for the homeward passage. The *Zephyr* made the passage out in 128 days; the *Sunbeam*, which only once sighted land all the way, and stopped nowhere, came out in 129. As to the *Wavelet*, which left eight days before the others, we hope to see her come in safely.

The schooners will, we believe, be an invaluable boon to the harbour of Bombay, and when they are brought into use (which will be as soon as possible after the arrival of the third) there should be no more of those disgraceful wrecks on the Prongs, which now and again have added to the ominous little red crosses which are already too numerous on the chart of the harbour. It is intended by the Harbour and Pilotage Board that hereafter all inward bound vessels should be boarded by a pilot outside the outer light-ship, and this determination is to be carried out in the following manner. There will always be 5 of the schooners lying outside that light, 5 other between the outer and the inner light, and the third within the inner light. Each of the schooners will take out six pilots, and when the men on the outermost one have all been taken up, the schooner between the two lights will take her place, and so on. When a vessel is boarded outside the outer light-ship the full pilotage fees will be charged; if between the outer and the inner light, only half the amount will be exacted; and if within the inner light, nothing at all. This arrangement it seems to us will be pretty certain to secure that a vessel will be boarded outside the outer light —an important object which does not seem to be secured by the present regulations;—and it has the additional advantage of being fair to the owners of shipping, whose payments in the shape of pilotage fees will now be as nearly as possible regulated by the actual service rendered. Of course if the pilot schooner goes sufficiently near an inward bound vessel, and the latter declines to take a pilot on board, she will have to pay the same fees as if she had received one.

On Saturday afternoon the sailing qualities of the schooners *Sunbeam* and *Zephyr* were tested, and the Harbour and Pilotage Board took the opportunity offered by the occasion to invite a large party of gentlemen to take a trip down the harbour in a steamer provided for the purpose. These occasional trips which the Harbour Board so liberally arranges—and which we need not say are very popular amongst our merchants, bankers, lawyers, and others—produce good results of more than a hygienic kind, for we daresay it will be admitted that there could be no better means of creating such a public interest in affairs connected with the harbour, as will have the double effect of inciting the members of the Harbour and Pilotage Board to a careful and vigorous discharge of their important duties, and of securing for them the approbation of the community when they carry out any good work.

The steamer having left her moorings, abreast of the Dockyard, about 2 o'clock, a capital tiffin was spread on deck shortly afterwards; and the glorious sea breeze, which every one must have enjoyed, had of course an appetising effect on the company. After a good sail out, a large number of the guests went on board the *Zephyr* and *Sunbeam*, and remained on them for the rest of the trip. The scene at the mouth of the harbour was unusually gay and lively, for all the private yachts of the port seemed to be out, vainly disporting their light graceful forms, and proud that they could far out-scud their big rivals, the schooners;—for so they could, the breeze being hardly strong enough for the heavier sails of the *Sunbeam* and *Zephyr*, but quite the thing for the yachts—the "weaker vessels" of shipping, if we may say so,—and like the "weaker vessels" of the human race, gay, pretty, and volatile. Messrs. Nicol and Co.'s yacht took the lead amongst them easily and beautifully; that of Sir Charles Forbes and Co. also sailed splendidly; and amongst the others that were out we recognized the Governor's and Mr. C. P. Cooper's. But the *Sunbeam* and the *Zephyr* did well notwithstanding; it was quite a pleasure to sail in them, so gentle or rather imperceptible was the motion, and yet so satisfactory the progress; but after the way in which they weathered out their bold voyage from Liverpool further proof of their sailing qualities is almost unnecessary.

The steamer and the two schooners had all returned to their moorings before half-past six, having sailed out to the outer light-ship and back.

PARSEE THEATRICALS.

It was our privilege, on Friday evening, to be present at a representation (by the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club) of *The Honeymoon*, and "the very laughable and stirring farce, in two "acts, written by G. O. Trevelyan, Esquire, (son "of Sir Charles Trevelyan, and the famous "author of The Competitionwalla, &c.)" *The Dawk Bungalow*. The playbill informed us that the performances were "under the much distinguished patronage of Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esquire"; and that the dress circle would be "rigidly protected from improper intrusions." At the appointed hour we took our seat, in the full expectation that an evening, rich with amusement, was about to commence; and we are glad to be able to record that our anticipations were even more than fulfilled. As a screaming farce of the first water, the entertainment of the Parsee Elphinstone Club was a most decided success. One of the leading features in the representation of *The Honeymoon* was the intelligent vigour with which the woman-hating *Captain Rolando* was acted. The concluding portions, in which the scorner of petticoats had to succumb to the charms of the beautiful *Zamora*, were especially affecting. Who could have resisted a being so lovely as the sweet *Zamora* with her crinoline somewhat disarranged by her emotions? As for the delicious *Volante*, surely her equal never existed upon this earth! With a melodious bass voice she possessed eyes that never ceased to roll, and a laughing grin which kept her velvet cheeks bursting with girlish mirth. *Juliana*, likewise, was a perfect angel, no doubt, in *The Duke of Aranza's* opinion: an address by one of the characters to her red lips, and pearly cheeks, and sparkling eyes, necessitated the sudden use of a pocket-handkerchief. The apothecary, *Lampedo*, appeared to be somewhat of a contortionist; for his legs—to say the least of them—were peculiar legs: considerable applause greeted the man of pills, and he fully deserved it, for he was extremely funny. *The Duke of Aranza* was played easily, and without any unnecessary amount of modesty; and the plums which apparently interfered with the speech of the robust *Signor Balthasar* were no doubt of the juiciest kind. The remaining characters enabled the piece to come to a most satisfactory conclusion; and the curtain fell (amid loud applause from a full house) upon the first part of the entertainment.

After the lapse of a few minutes a Parsee gentleman (the lovely *Zamora*, we believe) "regaled" the audience with *Auld Lang Syne*. It was interesting to discover that there was a new way of singing this well-known song. *Lampedo*, the apothecary, then favoured us with a series of airs upon the violin: the graceful movements of this gentleman, and the classical nature of his selections, merit the highest commendation. We have heard several of the leading violinists of Europe, but we do not hesitate to say that this Parsee gentleman with the fiddle has never been surpassed for peculiarity of style. With the sweet tones of an Irish gig echoing in our ears, we were now permitted to retire for ten minutes into the compound, to dissipate upon soda-water.

The Dawk Bungalow is a farce which possesses humourous points by the score, and each one of these was heightened by the humourous acting. The hasty-tempered, civil-service-worshipping *Mrs. Smart* was ably rendered by the charming *Zamora* of the preceding play: the wardrobe of the lady, however, appeared to be somewhat limited; and there was occasionally rather too much display of white stockings. The graceful manner in which *Mrs Smart* pointed with her raised thumb over her shoulder had evidently been studied in the highest circles. *Miss Smart* was no doubt a very amiable girl, but we cannot say that we thought her remarkably pretty. The graceful manner in which she bumped her hoops about *The Dawk Bungalow* was no doubt appreciated by *Lieut. Marsden*, B.N.I., Acting Assist. Sub-Deputy Inspector of Bridges in the P.W.D This gentleman, who turned his toes in, and gripped fast hold of his coat collar with both hands, loved *Miss Smart*, and was beloved by her: when married, they would no doubt be as happy as their neighbours. *Susan*, the ladies' maid, would have looked better in an unbroken crinoline: even as she was, however, *Mr. Cholmondeley* mistook her for a second daughter of *Mrs. Smart's*:—little errors of this kind will sometimes take place when European maid servants are as graceful as *Susan*. This young person will be certain to obtain the first prize for female beauty, when she is the only woman left in the world. *Abdool*, the Madras boy, was rather more natural than life; and the white moorghee was a pucka "sudden death." Mr. Judkins, the energetic Commissioner of Budgemahal, always placed both his hands in the pockets of his white trousers when he talked to *Mrs. Smart*: the fool of a woman roused the Commissioner's temper more than once, and he spake unto her forcibly with his tongue. *Mrs. Smart* would have made an angel swear. The sagacious absurdities of *Mr. Horace Cholmondeley, M. P.*, were amusingly portrayed, and the production of his note-book—to jot down a fact—was the signal for a general laugh. Eventually, the gentleman who turned his toes in was blessed with the paw of *Miss Smart*, and we must hope that the young lady did not turn out to be such a cat as her mama.....

Especially worthy of praise was the acting in both pieces of Messrs. Nazir, Banajee, Master, and Paruck.

The Grant Road Theatre was decorated with bouquets of flowers, and the appointments generally were "pucka." We were glad to see several European ladies present at the performance. A hearty laugh is a very good thing, and anybody can laugh until his sides ache by patronising the next performance of the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club. The entire entertainment is most creditable to the gentlemen who take part in it, and we wish them every success in their future endeavours to amuse the public.

ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY.

On Saturday, a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Alliance Bank of Bombay was held at the offices of the liquidators, Elphinstone Circle, to consider an offer to purchase the assets of the Company.

Mr. R. E. Bendir, one of the liquidators of the Bank, was voted into the chair.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting, stating that an offer of Rs. 5½ per share had been made for the assets of the Company, the offerer agreeing to give a discharge of all liabilities of the Company, and a guarantee for any contingent liabilities. The meeting had been called to obtain the opinion of the shareholders on this proposal, as to whether the liquidators should accept it or not. In the report issued in September last the liquidators had estimated that the out-turn of the assets would be Rs. 20 per share. Rs. 12 had already been paid, so that according to the estimate Rs. 8 per share still remained to be distributed. The offer which had now been made was Rs. 5½, and consequently if the estimate of the liquidators was correct the shareholders would lose Rs. 2½ per share; but on the other hand if they accepted this offer they would not be responsible for any of the chances which might occur if the liquidation was continued. The liquidation, if it were continued, could not be finished for some time, as there were claims against some estates which were still in liquidation. Since the report had been issued some accounts had been collected, and the money in hand at present would enable them to return Rs. 3 per share, so that if the shareholders now agreed to take Rs. 5½ that would be Rs. 2½ more in ready cash, though they would lose the chance of getting Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 more then the Rs. 3 at a later time. If the meeting should be of opinion that the liquidators ought to sell the assets, he need hardly point out that the liquidators were not bound to take Rs. 5½ if they could get more; but they would accept this if they could not get more. Mr. Bendir then invited the shareholders to express their opinions as to what should be done.

Some conversation followed, in the course of which a number of questions were put in the vernacular, by native shareholders who were present.

A shareholder enquired how long it would take to finish the liquidation if it were allowed to go on as hitherto, and what the out-turn was likely to be.

The Chairman said that several claims had been made by the Bank on accounts which it was not very desirable to mention, and that if those claims should not be substantiated, the out-turn would be less than Rs. 8 per share. It was impossible to say how long the liquidation would take. There were still a great many claims mentioned in the statement submitted to the shareholders on which the Bank had to recover, and there was something like 12 lakhs of rupees due to the Bank by insolvents under Act XXVIII. The claims on these estates had been sent in and had in all cases been admitted by the trustees; but it was impossible to say when dividends would be paid upon them. The liquidation might yet take another year—perhaps longer.

A shareholder asked what was the amount of the monthly expenses of the liquidation, apart from the commission of the liquidators.

The Chairman—About Rs. 250 a month at present, but this will no doubt be reduced to something less.

A shareholder said that if they continued the liquidation for two years more the expense would be about Rs. 4,800 only, and that if the assets were sold now at Rs. 5½ per share, the shareholders would not realise so much as they would probably do if the liquidation was continued.

The Chairman said that was a matter which entirely lay with the shareholders. If they approved of taking the Rs. 5½ per share now, and of getting rid in that manner of all the chances in the liquidation, they might do so, though if they waited on the probability was that they would get Rs. 2½ more. This meeting had been called simply for the purpose of getting the opinion of the shareholders on the question whether they would accept the offer which had been made, or whether they would go on with the liquidation.

Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey said he believed there were some claims against the Bank.

The Chairman said there were, but that the liquidators did not admit them. One of them was for half a lakh, and there were other large sums claimed besides contingent liabilities, which might possibly fall upon the Bank. In his opinion however—and he was supported by the Bank's legal advisers—there was no claim amongst those yet made which could be substantiated.

The Chairman was then asked to read out the list of the names of those who were indebted to the Bank. In reply to his request he said the list had been lying at the office for the inspection of the shareholders, that many shareholders had already inspected it, and that it would take a long time to read it over. He would be happy, however, to leave it for the inspection of any one after the meeting.

The demand being pressed,

The Chairman said he would read a few of the more important items. Against Davedas Jumnadas, an insolvent under Act 28, there was a claim of Rs. 2,57,000.

On being asked whether there would be any dividend out of that estate,

The Chairman said the trustees had been asked, and that it was impossible to say yet whether there would be any dividend or not. To continue: There was a claim against Atmaram Madhowjee for Rs. 4,75,000, on which there would be no dividend. Against the estate of Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff there was a claim for Rs. 52,000, and against that of Jewraj Megjee a claim for Rs. 2,68,000. As to the latter, his petition in the Insolvent Court had been dismissed at the instance of the liquidators, on account of there being no prospect of a dividend. There were other claims against estates under Act 28, and none of them would yield a dividend of more than about 2 or 3 per cent. There was due from various European gentlemen who had gone to England, about 2 lakhs; and from Jehangeer Shapoorjee Mehta Rs. 270,000.

A shareholder asked if there was any chance of getting anything from the gentlemen who had gone to England.

The Chairman believed these gentlemen were hopelessly insolvent, and that it would be a waste of money to sue them. It was very expensive to sue gentlemen who had left India and gone home, and, as he had said, he thought there was no chance of getting any return by doing it. The Chairman went on to state that Nanabhoy Cursondass, who was in the gaol at Broach, owed the Bank Rs. 30,000. There was also a large number of persons indebted in respect of calls, in sums varying from Rs. 250 to Rs. 3000. In regard to these, the liquidators were afraid that they would not be able to recover much more than they had done. In all about Rs. 40,000 was due in respect of calls.

The Chairman then invited any of the shareholders to express an opinion as to what the liquidators ought to do, stating that they were quite ready to accede to the wishes of the shareholders.

Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey asked if there were any terms in the offer as to when the money was to be paid.

The Chairman said it would be paid as soon as the necessary papers were prepared, say in a week or ten days.

In reference to some remarks from a shareholder,

The Chairman said he would not advise the shareholders to limit the liquidators to an acceptance of the offer within eight days, as if more time was given they might be able to get a better offer and the shareholders might perhaps get four annas a share more.

Mr. Cassumbhoy proposed the adoption of the following resolution—That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable to accept the offer made for the purchase of the Bank's assets, unless more satisfactory terms can be obtained within 15 days from this date.

Mr. Jewandas Liladhur seconded the motion.

It was stated that some of the shareholders wished to have a meeting called before any offer was accepted.

The Chairman said the power of calling a meeting rested entirely with the liquidators, and if any new feature arose in the matter which they thought ought to be made known to the shareholders, they would be happy to call a meeting and get the shareholders' opinion, but if nothing new transpired he did not think it would be necessary to do so.

A shareholder thought that as the number of shareholders was small, there would be no difficulty in having a meeting, and that any offer should be submitted to them before being accepted.

The Chairman said that if the liquidators thought it at all necessary they would call a meeting. In any case, if the gentleman who had spoken called on them after 15 days they would be happy to take his opinion, or that of any other shareholder.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The Chairman said that was all the business, and that after the expiration of the 15 days the liquidators would either call another meeting or give notice by advertisement of what they proposed to do.

The meeting then separated.

CONSECRATION OF DR. MEURIN AS R. C. BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

As some of our readers will be aware, an Apostolic Mandate was recently received from the Head of the Roman Catholic church, appointing the Right Rev. Dr. Meurin as Bishop of Bombay, in place of Bishop Steins, who about nine months ago was appointed Bishop of Calcutta. For a considerable time Dr. Meurin has been looked to by the Roman Catholics of Bombay as the gentleman who should succeed Bishop Steins at his removal, and his appointment to the Bishopric has been received with general approbation. Yesterday was fixed for the consecration of the new Bishop. The ceremony, which was performed in the Kalbadevie Cathedral, Cavel Street, commenced at nine in the morning; at that time the Cathedral was thronged by a large assemblage, and in a few minutes afterwards the building was crowded, the passages and doors being quite blocked up. The altar was beautifully decorated, and several silver epergnes and marble vases filled with flowers were placed on the platform in front of the altar. Two chapels were laid out on the platform, one on each side, furnished with the necessary crosses and candlesticks, &c. Priests from nearly all parts of the Presidency assisted in the ceremony, and the Right Rev. Dr. Tissot, of Vizagapatam, officiated as Consecrating Bishop. These clergymen, according to the rules of the Church, were in "retreat"—i. e., fasted and engaged in spiritual exercises—on Saturday. The anthems were sung by a chorus, and there was also a full orchestra.

The ceremony commenced by a procession down the centre of the church, which was lined by members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul holding lighted tapers. The Bishop and assistant priests having again ranged themselves on the platform in front of the altar, two Vicars Apostolic, Fathers Esseiva and Hafeley, presented the Bishop Elect to the Consecrating Bishop, the senior assistant saying "Most reverend father, Holy Mother the Catholic Church prayeth that you would raise this priest here present to the charge of the Episcopate." The Apostolic Mandate having been read, the Bishop Elect, kneeling before the Consecrating Bishop, took the following oath:—

I, Bishop Elect of the Church of Sombay will from this hour into all future time be faithful and obedient to the Apostle St. Peter, the Holy Roman Church, to our Lord Pope and to his canonically elected Successors. I will never be a party, neither by counsel, nor by consent, nor by deed, to any attempt made to deprive them of their lives, of their limbs, or of their personal freedom, or to lay in any way violent hands upon them, or to injure them under any pretext soever. Whatever secret thing may entrusted to me, either by themselves or by their Nuncios or by means of letters, I will never knowingly reveal to their detriment. I will help them, as far as my Order will permit me, to preserve and to defend against any one the Roman Papacy and the Regalia of St. Peter. The Legates of the Apostolic See I will treat with all honour on their coming and departure, and will assist them in their wants. I will endeavour to preserve, to defend, to increase, and to promote the rights, honours, privileges and the authority of the Holy Roman Church, of our Lord the Pope, and of his aforesaid Successors. Nor will I be a party to any counsel, deed, or treaty plotted against this our Lord or the very same Roman Church to injure or to prejudice their persons, rights, honour, position, or power. And should I know such things to be designed or contrived by any one soever I will hinder them to the best of my power, and bring them as soon as possible to the notice of the same our Lord, or of any other person through whom they may be made known to him. I will, as much as in me lies, observe and cause others to observe the rules laid down by the Holy Fathers, the postolic decrees, orders or regulations, reservations, provisions, and mandates. I will, as best I can, proceed against and combat the heretics, schismatics, and rebels against the same our Lord or his aforesaid Successors. If called to a Synod, I will go thither, if not prevented by a canonical impediment. Every third year I will visit in person the Apostolic See, and will render to the Pope our Lord or to his aforesaid Successors an account of my whole pastoral office, and of all things concerning in any way the state of my church, the good order among the Clergy and laity, and the welfare of the souls that have been committed to my care; on the other hand I will humbly receive the Apostolic mandates, and with the utmost diligence carry them into effect. And in case a lawful impediment should hinder me from doing so, I will fulfill what has been mentioned heretofore through a specially authorised trustworthy Nuncio, chosen from amongst my chapter, or through any other ecclesiastical Dignitary or Personage, or in their absence, through a priest of my Diocese, or if not even one of my clergy can be found, through any other secular or regular priest of well known probity and piety, fully instructed in all the aforesaid matters. Out of such an impediment I will, through the mentioned Nuncio, acquaint the Cardinal referendary of the Congregation of the Holy Council, explaining my legitimate reasons. Moreover, I will never sell, nor give away, nor pledge the possessions belonging to my domain, nor will I give them in fief, nor alienate them in any way, not even with the consent of my Chapter, without having consulted the Roman Pontiff. And should I ever be guilty of such an alienation, I consent to incur thereby the penalties contained in the constitutions given on this subject.

An examination followed, when the Bishop Elect, sitting between the two assistant Bishops, was interrogated upon the different virtues which should be exercised by one placed in charge of a Bishopric and as to his belief in different dogmas of the Church. The Bishop Elect then knelt before the Consecrating Bishop and kissed his hand, and after the comfiteor and mass had been said, the Bishop Elect proceeded to the altar of the chapel on the right and read the Liturgy. The Consecrating Bishop having called upon the brethren to pray that God might grant to the Elect plenitude of grace, the litanies were sung; after which the book of the Gospels was placed in silence on the shoulders and head of the Bishop Elect, when the Consecrating Bishop and the assistant Bishops touched his head with both hands, saying "receive thou the Holy Ghost." The laying on of hands was followed by prayers by the Consecrating Bishop on behalf of the Bishop Elect. The choir then sang the hymn "Veni Creator Spiritus," and while this hymn was being sung the Consecrating Bishop and the Bishop Elect walked to the front of the altar to prepare for the ceremony of anointing. The former, having laid aside his gloves, and resumed his ring, then anointed the crown of the Bishop Elect's head with "holy chrism," and after washing his hands, in a prayer called upon the Lord to bless the anointed. The anthem was then resumed, and the Bishop Elect, kneeling before the Consecrating Bishop, had his hands anointed with chrism. The 132nd Psalm having been chanted, the Consecrating Bishop blessed and sprinkled with holy water the crozier, which he delivered to the Bishop Elect. The ring was then blessed and sprinkled with holy water in the same manner, and put upon the finger of the Elect. The blessing of the staff and also of the ring was followed by a prayer on behalf of the recipient. The book of the Gospels was then delivered to the Elect, with the injunction from the Consecrating Bishop to "go forth and preach to the people who are entrusted to thee." The newly Consecrated Bishop having received the "pax" from the consecrating and assistant Bishops, he returned to his chapel, where he washed his hands and had the chrism washed off his head, after which both he and the Consecrating Bishop continued the mass for some time at their respective altars. After the Offertory, the Elect was led to the high altar by his assistants, and there kneeling, he made his offering of two loaves, two lighted wax-torches, and two casks of wine; making a reverence to the Consecrating Bishop, who received him sitting and mitred. The Mass was then proceeded with, the consecrating and newly Consecrated Bishops partaking out of one chalice. At the termination of the Mass, Bishop Meurin knelt before the Consecrating Bishop, who, having blessed and sprinkled with holy water the mitre, placed it, with the assistance of the other Bishops, on the head of the consecrated. After prayer, the gloves were in like manner blessed and sprinkled with holy water, and drawn on the hands of the new Bishop. The ring was then placed on his Lordship's finger above the glove, and he was conducted to the throne, where he was presented with his pastoral staff. The "Te Deum" was then intoned by the choir during which the new Bishop was led Pontifically through the church by the assistant Bishops, and in his progress dispensed his blessing to the congregation. The ceremony concluded about one o'clock by the reading of the last Gospel by the Consecreting Bishop.

About half past one Bishop Meurin, accompanied by Bishop Tissot and several clergymen, proceeded to a tent which had been erected in the compound, where he received the congratulations of a large number of his people, who reverently and according to the custom of the Church knelt and kissed his Lordship's ring. At the same time, addresses were presented to his Lordship from the clergy, from the seminarists (theological students), and the laity. The first two were written in Latin and were replied to in Latin; the latter was a verbal address by Dr. Dallas, in the course of which he expressed the pleasure which the appointment of Dr. Meurin to the Bishopric had given to the whole body of the people.

His Lordship, in reply, thanked Dr. Dallas and his people for their kind expressions towards himself. He said the appointment to the Bishopric was rather a burden than an honour, seeing the enormous responsibility which it entailed, but the great kindness, friendship, affection, and generosity displayed by his people would, he hoped, enable him to bear the burden easily. In concluding, he said he wished to live amongst his people, to die amongst them, and to leave his bones in Bombay.

At two o'clock the children of the Orphanage at Byculla and the Home of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul at Bandora, numbering about 250, sat down in another large marquee to a repast of cake and fruit provided for them through the kindness of the members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

THE BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society was held on Friday evening in the Free Church, Esplanade (Rev. Dr. Wilson's). There was only a small attendance.

The Hon'ble Alex. Brown occupied the chair.

After the Rev. Mr. Paton had opened the proceedings with prayer,

Mr. F. A. Spencer, the honorary secretary, read the annual report of the Committee, of which the following is an abstract:—

The health of the inmates of the Orphanage, during the year, has been on the whole very good; and the marked success which has attended the labours of those who have had the more immediate control and management of the institution is also a matter for congratulation. A clearer evidence of this success cannot be afforded than the result of the last examination conducted by the Government Inspector in December 1867, by which the Orphanage will be entitled to a grant-in-aid from Government of Rs. 1,340, while for the previous year the grant-in-aid reached only Rs. 830. The present satisfactory state of the Orphanage, as regards the education of the children and its internal economy, is due mainly to the exertions of Mr. and Mrs. Duthie. Mrs. Smithers and Mrs. Abbott, the matrons, are also entitled to the thanks of the Committee. The Committee feel under great obligations to Dr. Nicolson for his gratuitous medical attendance on the children; and in common with other benevolent institutions the Orphanage has had to lament the death of Mrs. (Dr.) Wilson, who was convener of the ladies' committee. From Mr. Duthie's report it appears that no deaths occurred in the Orphanage during the year; that there were comparatively few cases of fever and dysentery; and that the conduct of the children, with a very few exceptions, was exemplary and praiseworthy. "There was no strict *surveillance* imposed upon them during play and leisure hours: they were trusted, and made, as far as possible, to feel themselves members of a large family." The Committee express their obligations to Dr. Norman Macleod for the reading he gave of his story of "Wee Davie" on behalf of the Orphanage, the net proceeds of which were upwards of Rs. 700; and to the gentlemen of the Glee Club for their concert on behalf of the institution, the result of which was the receipt of a sum of Rs. 532 by the Treasurer to the Orphanage. The income during the year, including balance as per last report, was Rs. 19,773-10-8, and the expenditure Rs. 21,061-4-5, leaving a deficit of Rs. 1,287-9-9, which had been made up by drawing on the building fund. There were claims falling due on the 1st January amounting to upwards of Rs. 1,700, which would require a further withdrawal from the same fund. To Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer the Committee are under the deepest obligations for his very handsome gift of Rs. 1,000, invested in a Government 5 per cent. promissory note, the interest of which is to be devoted to providing clothing for the children. The Committee also express their high sense of the valuable services of Mr. Glover, the Treasurer.

Mr. A. D. Grant moved—"That the report which has been read be adopted and printed as the report of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society for the year 1867." Since he came to Bombay, a few years ago, he had taken (he said) the greatest possible interest in all the educational institutions of Bombay. His attendance at meetings of this kind had not been so frequent as it would have wished, but he had read the accounts of their proceedings which appeared in the daily prints, and he thought he was right in saying that there was no institution amongst them so interesting or so popular as this Scottish Orphanage. The interest felt in this institution he took to be excited by the object which it had in view; and the popularity which it enjoyed was owing, he believed, to the results which had attended its management. The objects which the Bombay Scottish Orphanage had in view were educational. Scotchmen formed a large proportion of the well-to-do British-born inhabitants of this country, and the Scottish elements of the institution, as well as its educational objects, enlisted their sympathy in its behalf. But the fact of it being an Orphanage commanded a more general sympathy. There was no word in the English language more calculated to excite one's sympathies than the word "orphan," implying as it did the deprivation of a mother's tender love and of a father's guiding care in the time of youth; and any institution which took upon itself to become a guardian for those who had been deprived of their natural guardians—to bestow education upon those who would otherwise go untaught—and to enable them to share the benefits and blessings which others more favoured enjoyed—must, he thought, command the sympathy of the whole world. The popularity of the Scottish Orphanage he took, as he had said, to be due to its successful results; and those successful results he attributed, first, to the Committee—a body consisting of merchants and doctors, clergymen and lawyers, who voluntarily gave up their time and attention for the benefit of the institution;—secondly, to the great exertions of the Scottish clergy, gentlemen belonging to a class who in Scotland had ever been forward in any philanthropic object, and in promoting the welfare of every benevolent and educational institution,—and here in India, as a son of that church (the Church of Scotland), a grandson of that church, and a great grandson of that church, he had great pleasure in being a witness of the zealous way in which the clergy of this island followed in the footsteps of their fathers, and in particular of the care and attention which they bestowed on this institution;—but, thirdly, he would attribute those successful results to the careful and kindly superintendence exercised by Mr. and Mrs. Duthie—(hear, hear)—who endeavoured to make the institution not so much a school as a home; and he need only point to the physical, moral, and intellectual condition of the children as the best proof that they had done their duty.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, in seconding the adoption of the resolution proposed by Mr. Grant, said the report which had been read seemed to him a very satisfactory one. In connection with the operations of this Society he thought they were greatly indebted to the office bearers and the Committee, who had taken such an anxious care of the whole establishment. They were also under great obligations to Mr. Duthie, and his spouse, and the others who were engaged exclusively in connection with the institution. He thought, too, that the report was on the whole satisfactory in a financial point of view. They all knew the difficulties which had been encountered during the last two years in Bombay in connection with benevolent institutions, and he thought it was gratifying under the circumstances that the finances of this institution were even in the state in which they now were, notwithstanding the deficit which had occurred. It was to be hoped that some relief would be obtained by the decrease in prices and other charges, and it was also to be hoped that the Society would find a new source of income in the gratitude of those who had been educated by it. It was with great pleasure he had noticed of late years that even natives who had received an almost gratuitous education in this place were coming forward to contribute to the support of the schools and institutions at which they had been educated; and the members of the Scottish Orphanage Society must anticipate the day when those who had been wholly dependent upon that institution would, on a principle of gratitude, contribute to the education of others. There was one object which they must ever bear in mind in the management of this institution. They must not look upon the education which the children ought to receive, as being merely a culture of the powers of the mind, and the training of the heart to the exercise of its natural affections. They must look upon education as connected with the highest destiny of man—they must always bear in mind its religious aspects. It was of the utmost importance that their countrymen in this land should not merely on their own account be devoted to religion, but that they should be it also on account of the immense population, the millions of natives, amongst whom they were sojourning. There were very great antipathies of race still manifested—antipathies manifested by those who ought to show a better example; and no doubt that antipathy appeared most in those who had least enjoyed the benefits of education. He was constantly hearing natives speaking comparatively of the treatment they received at the hands of those who were their superiors, and the treatment they received from those whom they considered their equals; and they generally gave the preference to the men who were in the highest positions in this country—to those who were ruling over them, or who were associated with them in the higher departments of business. It would be a happy day for India when those who bore the Christian name, in whatever station they might be, showed themselves to be true Christians not merely in profession but in practice. There was nothing which made so deep an impression upon natives as an exhibition of the Christian spirit; and that being the case they must implore the divine blessing upon this and every kindred institution. But there was another reason why the object he had indicated should be kept constantly in view. They must remember that the great object of education was to train us for another world. Our relationship to God was paramount, we needed to be renewed and sanctified; and they should continue to use their utmost endeavours that these results might appear in connection with all their efforts to advance the enlightenment of their countrymen in this land.

The resolution was then adopted.

The Rev. D. C. Boyd moved—"That the thanks of this meeting be given to the chairman, honorary secretary, honorary treasurer, auditor of accounts, and other members of the retiring Committee." It seemed to him that in a meeting so small as the present, this was almost equivalent to proposing a vote of thanks to themselves. At the same time special thanks were undoubtedly due to the gentlemen whose offices were mentioned in the resolution. Perhaps it was not sufficiently understood at what an expense of care and time—to men whose time was very valuable—the duties of those offices were discharged. All the ordinary members of Committee who should at any time hereafter be appointed might rest assured that they would earn the very hearty thanks of the subscribers of this institution and of the public generally by giving attention to these two things—viz., the attending of the meetings which were necessary for the carrying out of the general business of the Society, and above all, so far as they could find time and opportunity, to the visiting of the Orphanage itself in order that they might by that means encourage those who were engaged in the tuition of the children. These visits by members of the Committee—whether ladies or gentlemen—were always very highly appreciated by those in charge of the institution, and were gladly welcomed by the children of the Orphanage themselves.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. T. Wilson and adopted.

The Chairman expressed the thanks of the office-bearers and Committee for the resolution just passed. The honorary secretary and the honorary treasurer had done a considerable amount of work, for which they deserved the thanks of the Society, but there were also many other members of the Committee, not specially mentioned in the resolution, who were entitled to great praise for the zealous and earnest way in which they had laboured for the benefit of the institution. He wished that this resolution had included, also, the thanks of the subscribers to other persons, not members of the Committee, but who had done good service to the Society. At the same time there could be no doubt that the great share of the work was done by the executive, Mr. and Mrs. Duthie; and the Society could not have more efficient managers. The report which had been read afforded ample proof of this, and nothing could be stronger evidence of the increasing efficiency of the institution than the fact that the grant made to it by Government had been nearly doubled. In regard to its financial condition they hoped soon to see a better state of things. He trusted that in future there would be an increasing interest in the institution, manifested in an increase of subscriptions; and he believed that the necessity for a Society of this kind, in Bombay, was growing greater and greater.

Mr. W. E. Crum moved the appointment of a committee (or rather of two committees, one consisting of gentlemen and the other of ladies) for the current year, and read a lengthy list of the names of the proposed members.

The Rev. D. Macpherson, in seconding this motion, said he was sure the Committee of the Scottish Orphanage had always a very grateful task to perform. The principle which had hitherto guided the Orphanage Committee was one which secured comfort for the members, and, he thought, was the only one on which such an institution could be efficiently worked. If a person was worthy of being put in such a position of trust as that of the Superintendent of the Orphanage, he must in all matters of detail be left pretty much to his own discretion. Nothing could be so hurtful to such an institution as over-interference. The Committee had secured a person as Superintendent in whom they had the utmost confidence, and the institution had been managed on a principle of mutual confidence,—confidence on the part of Mr. Duthie in the Committee, and on the part of the Committee in him. This had very materially tended to produce the present excellent condition of the Orphanage. He thought that this year, with reference to the funds, the Committee would have a difficult task. Thanks especially to the exertions of his friend Mr. Paton, the Mofussil contributions had been very considerably increased; and as a large moiety of the orphans came from the Mofussil, the Society might certainly expect its friends there to feel quite as much a interest in it, and to subscribe as largely in proportion to their means, as Scotchmen in Bombay. Very pressing cases were constantly coming before the Committee, and several times of late, owing to the treasury not being so full as they could wish, the Committee had felt themselves under considerable difficulty when applications came before them. There were certain applications which the Committee never could refuse. At the very last meeting there was an addition made of three half-orphans to the number of the inmates of the Orphanage. The wife of a sergeant in a Scottish regiment—the Cameronians—had died in the course of the month, and the regiment being under orders to proceed to Abyssinia the three children would have been left in this country utterly destitute. Such a case as that must be received by the Committee, and in order that those cases might continue to be received it would certainly be necessary for Scotchmen throughout the Presidency to subscribe largely this year towards the support of the institution.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. G. R. Wilson moved—"That the following gentlemen be the trustees of the Society till the inext ordinary annual meeting:—the Hon'ble Alex. Brown, Rev. D. C. Boyd, Rev. D. Macpherson, F. A. Spencer, Esq."

This motion was seconded by Mr. C. Macdonald, and carried.

The Chairman said it was intended to propose on some future occasion that the bye-laws should be altered so as to admit of the same trustees being re-appointed from year to year, in order to save the expense and inconvenience of getting a new trust deed drawn up annually.

The benediction having been pronounced, the meeting separated.

CONCERT OF THE BOMBAY GLEE CLUB.

The Concert given by the Bombay Glee Club in the Durbar Room at the Town Hall on Friday night was both musically and pecuniarily successful. The audience filled the room without overcrowding it, and perhaps the only other point in regard to the attendance that need be specially noticed was the entire absence of the chaplains of the English Church, who are supposed to be charged with the immediate care of the charity—the Indo-British Institution—on behalf of which the concert was given. It is gratifying, however, that notwithstanding this circumstance, the Institution is likely to obtain a goodly sum through the efforts of the Glee Club.

The only thing to be regretted in connection with the music was the want of female voices, an element of a concert which the idea of a Glee Club in this country seems unfortunately to exclude. This is a want for which nothing can atone, and it was necessarily experienced on Friday night. A choral performance without the sweet ringing notes of female voices, is too often as a solo on the violincello compared with the combined music of the violincello and the violin. But the members of the Glee Club acquitted themselves as well as any body of amateurs in a limited European population like that of Bombay could be expected to do; they showed that they knew the music they were rendering—the harmony in their performances proved that their training (self-training of course it must chiefly be) had been judicious and persevering—and above all they threw a fine lively spirit into all they sung, a quality which is as important in music as in anything else. The glees rendered by the Club were—"Fair Flora decks," "Queen of the Valley," "How beautiful is night," "Peace to the souls of the heroes," and the song of "The Norseman's Home." A duet—"Trust her not"—was sung by two gentlemen well known amongst our amateurs, and was sung, as they always sing, exceedingly well. It received an "encore," which was acknowledged with another duet. One of the same gentlemen gave a solo—"The Message"—a favourite of his we think, the music of which is exceedingly sweet and the words excessively silly. In compliance with an "encore" he gave another solo. The other amateur sung "You and I," and being also encored, favoured the audience with the still pleasing song, "Thou art so near and yet so far." The remaining solos on the programme—"Let me like a soldier fall" and "Alice, where art thou?"—were both up to the mark, though we had the idea that the gentleman who sang the latter could have made a little more of his voice than he did. To complete the enumeration of the vocal performances, it only remains to mention two part songs—"The Vinedressers of the Rhine" and "See our oars with feather'd spray"—sung very creditably by a numerous band of the children of the Indo-British Institution.

The programme was varied with some instrumental music. It was apparent that the performances on the violin by a Hungarian gentleman took the audience by surprise. The sweetest notes

MR SAMUELSON, M. P., ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN EUROPE.

(Extracted from a Parliamentary Return just published.)

(Continued from Saturday's Gazette.)

It is well known that, during the last 15 years, special, or as it has lately been called in England, technical instruction was introduced into many (one fifth) of the colleges and lycees of France, but experience seems to show that enough only was done in these schools to injure the old studies, and not enough to afford satisfactory instruction in modern languages, and science; the special division, held a mean course between the old French lycee and the German real schule, and accomplished the objects of neither. A number of special schools, however, public and private, existed, having for their object the preparation of pupils for the higher technical institutions secondary special instruction, like primary instruction, being free, subject to proof of capacity on the part of the instructors. The most eminent of them were, and still are, the two great municipal schools of Paris: the Ecole Turgot, a day-school in the Rue Vert Bois, the very heart of the trading population, and intended chiefly for the sons of the smaller trades people and the College Chaptal, in the Rue Blanche, for boarders and day-scholars, frequented by the children of the wealthier inhabitants. The provincial schools of this class were all closed during my stay in the towns were they exist; but I saw the two great schools of Paris. They differ from most of the local schools in this respect, that in the latter, owing to the absence of institutions on the spot for higher special instruction, there is generally a more complete chemical laboratory; and that they frequently possess workshops, in which the pupils have an opportunity of acquiring some familiarity with the use of materials and of tools.

The Ecole Turgot was founded in 1839. Placed, as I have stated, in the centre of Paris, it receives children intended for every career, except the learned professions, and the higher grades of the public service.

It has 800 pupils of whom nearly 100 hold exhibitions from the municipality. The exhibitioners are boys from the primary communal schools, who have shown superior aptitude; some 300 of these compete annually for 40 "bourses," divided between the Ecole Turgot and the College Chaptal. The boys may enter a preparatory division at the age of 12, or the school proper at 13. There is an examination for admission into each of these divisions, but it is not competitive. The number of applications is, however, far in excess of the vacancies; and I have no hesitation in saying that the school is already far too full.

I heard the usual complaint, so constantly made by the directors of public schools in England and France, that a large proportion of the boys (even of those seeking admission at the age of 15), is insufficiently prepared; and as a natural result, the progress of all, good and indifferent alike, is greatly retarded.

The school-fees, which are 6*l.* 12*s.* per annum for each boy, are sufficient to defray the expenses of the school, amounting to 4,520*l.* a year; the buildings, which are the property of the municipality, being held free of rent.

The instruction extends over five years; namely, one for the preparatory division, three for the ordinary course, and a fifth, or supplementary year, chiefly intended for those who intend to enter the Ecole Centrale, or some other of the higher schools.

Religious instruction is given in all the divisions, except that of the supplementary year, and it forms a very remarkable course, beginning, in the preparatory division, with the Old and New Testament, extending during the first year of the ordinary school, over the first four centuries of the Christian era, followed in the second year by the history of the Church to the present time, and its influence on civilization; and concluding in the third year with the dogmatical and moral teachings of Christianity. Latin is not taught in any division. On the other hand, the English and German languages, form part of the ordinary three years' course, which also includes the French language and literature, history and geography, book-keeping, freehand and geometrical drawing, singing, the theory of music, mathematics, including logarithms, spherical geometry, and trigonometry and a complete course of natural history. Chemistry and natural philosophy are not begun until the second year. In the supplementary year the range of instruction is limited to fewer subjects. The study of French literature is continued; mathematics include the binomial theorem and mechanics. Natural history is taught in its application to the arts and commerce. The courses in natural philosophy and chemistry are completed, and analysis practised in the laboratory. Drawing from models and architectural and machine drawing complete this course.

I was present during a lesson in French composition. The outline of a subject having been given on a previous day, accompanied by some leading notions of the mode of treatment, the themes of some three or four boys, out of a class of about 100, were read and criticised by the professor; and an essay on the same subject by a writer of eminence was ultimately read and commented on.

A class of similar size was examined in some of the more elementary problems of geometry, which had formed part of the course in the previous term.

The result in both cases was great inequality in the work, as might have been expected in classes so large as to render sufficient attention to the mental constitution of the individual pupils quite impracticable.

If Paris had a dozen schools like that of the Rue Vert Bois, all would be filled. They would no longer be self-supporting, but the cost to the municipality would still be trifling; and boys of ordinary capacity need not go through a course of three or four years, and yet remain practically uninstructed. It is certainly not from motives of parsimony that these schools have not yet been created, for the city of Paris spends more than 200,000*l.* annually on its primary schools for children and adults, all of which are entirely gratuitous, on its schools of design, and in scholarships, and other disbursements for promoting education.

What I have said of the Ecole Turgot will explain in a great measure the functions of the College Chaptal. It is a superior Ecole Turgot and receives boarders. The course is longer occupying six years, four in the lower, and two in the higher division, and may be preceded by one of two years in a preparatory school attached to the college. Italian and Spanish are taught in addition to German and English; Latin also forms part of the course. The latter is begun only at 14, and continued for two years. The instruction in Latin is sufficient to enable the young men to pass the examination for the degree of Bachelier es Lettres, and consequently to enter the Ecole Polytechnique. Whether, as followed at Chaptal, it serves any other purpose than that of a passport to certain careers, is a disputed point in France.

The school proper contains 950 boys, of whom 600 are boarders. The payment of these is from 42*l.* to 48*l.*; that of the day scholars, 10*l.* for the lower, and 14*l.* for the higher division. The city of Paris pays half the fees of 30 boarders and of 30 day scholars.

Established in 1844, it has disbursed 48,000*l.* out of its own income in the purchase of ground, and the erection of buildings. The staff of professors and teachers is large; they are remarkably well paid (for France), the disbursements under this head amounting to nearly 12,000*l.*; and the school now pays over a surplus of 3,200*l.* per annum to the city funds. Its list of professors includes some of the most eminent names of France. I never listened with greater pleasure to any lecture than to a "conference" at Chaptal on the physical geography of Africa, addressed to the boys of the higher school; and I have no doubt, from their demeanour, that nearly all of them followed it with profit. I also attended a class of the boys of the lower division of the higher school, on the theory of the first four rules of arithmetic. The numbers here were much less than those of the classes in the Ecole Turgot; the examination of the boys closer, and their attention more marked. Nearly all took copious notes of the new portion of the lesson; and those who were called up, answered well in the recapitulation of what they had previously learnt.

A remarkable peculiarity in the College Chaptal consists in the visits to industrial works, which occupy the boys of the upper division for the six weeks preceding their vacation. They take notes and dimensions of the machinery and erections of the works inspected, and from them execute plans and elevations. Some of these drawings were beautifully finished, and with an accuracy which made me suspect (I hope without justice) that the elaborate engravings published by Monsieur Armengaud contributed as much to their production as the recollections and sketches of the pupils. But however this may be, and although better provision might be made for certain studies, of which chemistry is one, the programme, and I believe the practice, of the College Chaptal, fulfils very satisfactorily the objects of a school of secondary instruction in science and literature; and this is confirmed by the marked success of the boys in the matriculation examinations of the higher institutions. They are almost uniformly successful in obtaining admission into the Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures. The proportion of those from its ranks who pass the unusually difficult entrance examination of the Ecole Polytechnique is very satisfactory; and they are equally successful at the Ecole Normale, the Ecole des Beaux Arts, and elsewhere.

Whilst this is the result of the entire course, those who leave the school at the end of the first four years have acquired a fair knowledge of their own language and literature, of one or two foreign languages, of history, geography, arithmetic, and elementary mathematics, drawing, and the elements of the physical sciences; and can enter with advantage on a mercantile or industrial apprenticeship.

The enormous increase in the value of land has enabled the city of Paris to adopt a project for a greatly enlarged school at Batignolles, to cost 150,000*l.*; the entire outlay to be defrayed by the proceeds of the present ground and buildings of College Chaptal in the Rue Blanche.

The success in different degrees of these special schools, and the want of success of the modern instruction given in the lycees, induced Monsieur Duruy, the Minister of Public Instruction, in 1863, to advise a new and separate course of special studies to be established in the lycees, whilst at the same time two independent inquiries were instituted by him and by the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, which resulted in the valuable reports of General Morin, Monsieur Baudouin, and others, on the primary, and technical schools of the Continent and England.

These inquiries led to the law of 15th June 1865, formally organising secondary special instruction. It must comprise,—

Moral and Religious Teaching.
The French Language and Literature.
History and Geography.
Applied Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Mechanics.
Chemistry, and Natural History; and their applications to Agriculture and Manufactures.
Mechanical Drawing.
Book-keeping, and accounts.

And it may include,

One or more living Languages.
The elements of legislation, of industrial and artistic drawing (dessein d'imitation), Vocal Music, and Gymnastics.

The communal colleges may, on the demand of the communes, be organised on the basis of the new instruction. Wherever secondary special instruction is given, a council of school superintendents will be appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction, whose duty it will be to limit or extend the programme of studies according to the wants of the locality; to take charge of the library, museum, and laboratory; to obtain access for the pupils to the industrial establishments of the neighbourhood, and to report on the results of the examinations, etc., etc.

A volume published by the Ministry of public instruction in 1866, contains the law, the decrees, the administrative measures, and the programmes and methods of instruction, by which it is to be carried into effect, and a dissertation on the reasons upon which the law and the various regulations are based. They form together a complete and most valuable treatise on the subject, whilst they afford a remarkble illustration of the extent to which the public departments of France regulate and control the most minute details of administration.

When this instruction is introduced into the "lycees," which are Government institutions, any extra cost which it involves will be at the charge of the Government, so far as it may not be covered by the school fees. In the "colleges," which are the property and at the charge of the communes, these latter will have to bear the cost. There is scarcely a large town, or even one of moderate size, which has not either a lycee or a college, or both. In the latter, boarders pay from 20*l.* to 30*l.* per annum; day scholars, 4*l.* to 5*l.*

The law is of such recent date that but little progress has been made as yet in the transformation of the classical into secondary special schools. The first step was the establishment of a training college for teachers of the modern instruction, in the old Abbaye of Cluny, near Macon, which is said to have attracted a concourse of most promising pupils. Of schools proper, I believe the only ones transformed as yet are the Lycee of Mont de Marsan, in the Department des Landes, with a special view to the development of the plantations and the manufacture of resinous products of that hitherto neglected district (the lycee was almost abandoned, whereas the new special school already contains nearly 300 pupils), the College of Alais, where the direction of the studies will be determined by the existence of the mines and metallurgical establishments of the neighbourhood; and the Lycee of Napoleonville, in Brittany, which will be specially devoted to agricultural studies.

The French term "special instruction" appears to me to be ill-chosen, and it must not be understood to imply that these schools will teach the arts to which the pupils intend to devote themselves hereafter. That is the business of what the French call technical education proper, whether in the workshop or in an appropriate educational institution. All that will be done in the special schools is to amplify the study of the sciences taught in the direction of the industries of the locality. For instance, in teaching chemistry at Alais, greater development would be given to the chemistry of metals, at Napoleonville to that of soils.

Entirely distinct from the preceding, are the technical schools proper. These are, as a rule, subject to the ministries, having the direction of the department which the studies pursued in them are principally intended to subserve; though there are, more especially in the provinces, many schools established by the chambers of commerce and industry, and by individuals, partaking, of a similar character, which fall under the category of "ecoles libres," thus amongst the more important public schools, the Ecole Polytechnique, having been intended originally for and being still chiefly devoted to, the education of military officers, is, like the Ecole de St. Cyr, and numerous others, under the control of the Minister of War; the naval school at Brest, and the school of naval engineering (genie maritime) under the Minister of Marine. The various Ecoles des Beaux Arts are attached to the ministry of the imperial household, on the principle, I presume, that the patronage of the arts is the peculiar province of the Crown. Lastly the Conservatoire Imperial des Astr et Metiers, the three Ecoles des Arts et Metiers of Chalons, Aix, and Angers, the Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures, and the three great agricultural schools, of which that of Grignon is the most celebrated, the Ecole des Ponts et Chaussees, and the superior and local mining schools, and many others, appertain to the ministry of agriculture, commerce, and public works. Many of these institutions also were originally established by individuals or societies, but have gradually been absorbed by the State. This was the case of the three schools of agriculture, and of the Ecole Centrale probably the most celebrated school of the applied sciences in the world, which was founded by four eminent men of science, and conducted as a private undertaking for more than 30 years by one of them, Monsieur Lavallee, the father of the eminent contractor for the works of the Isthmus of Suez Canal. This school has 500 pupils, all of them residing with their families or in lodgings, and the number of applications for admission is always twice as great as the vacancies. Whilst the greater number of the pupils of the Polytechnic school so remarkable for their proficiency in the higher mathematics, are absorbed in various Government careers, those having the diploma of the Ecole Centrale, almost without exception, enter into the ranks of industry, and generally attain great eminence there. Amongst 2,000 young men who have left this school, it was possible recently to trace the career of 1,394. Of these, 247 were deceased; of the remainder, 480 were engineers or superior officers of railways; 54 mechanical engineers; 124 iron masters; 280 manufacturers of considerable eminence; 55 architects; 35 contractors for public works; 42 professors of the applied sciences; and the rest filled honourable position in trade or in the service of the French or of foreign governments. The list of engineers included the names of Polonceau, Petiet, and others of equal reputation. Amongst those engaged in manufacture were found such men as Messieurs Dollfus, Koechlin, Schlumberger, Montgolffer, and others of European celebrity.

No more apposite description could be given of the services of this school than that of Monsieur Michel Chevalier, who, in speaking of it, said, "Si l'ecole centrale n'existait pas, il aurait fallu la creer comme complement des traites de commerce."

The period of study occupies three years; and the pupils are obliged to take up all the subjects comprised in it. It is purely theoretical the first year; theoretical and applied in the succeeding years. The founders, in their first prospectus, said, "All the subjects really form only one and the same course; industrial science is one; every one engaged in any branch should possess it in its entirety under pain of inferiority to the competitor who is better armed in the struggle than himself."

The first year's course consists of—

Descriptive geometry, with its applications; algebra, including the differential and integral calculus; theoretical and applied mechanics; natural philosophy; chemistry; the construction of machinery; and the laws of health.

The second and third years comprise—

Applied mechanics; the construction and erection of machinery; analytical, industrial, and agricultural chemistry; civil engineering; natural philosophy, in its application to the arts; metallurgy; mineralogy; geology; and mining.

This institution was self-supporting, until it became a State establishment; I am not aware whether it is so still. The school fees are 32*l.* per annum, and produce with some minor sources of revenue, for 500 pupils, 16,800*l.*

The expenses were:

	£.
Salaries of 31 professors, 15 teachers (repetiteure), 3 ushers, 7 heads of the laboratory, topographical department, &c	5,670
Management	2,840
Servants	625
Sundry personal establishment charges	560
Annuities, pensions, &c	890
Library, laboratory, museum, &c	1,105
Rent	800
Repairs	800
	£13,200
Showing a profit of	£3,600

I heard a great variety of opinions expressed as to the usefulness of the pupils of the Polytechnic school in the direction of industrial undertakings, but one only as to those holding the diploma of the Ecole Centrale; whether as chemists, as metallurgists, or as constructors, they were recognised unanimously as thoroughly well prepared as excellent intelligent draughtsmen, ready in the application of the theoretical knowledge which they had acquired.

For an account of the Examinations on entering the methods of teaching and for other valuable details relating in the Ecole Centrale reference may be made to the report of the late Monsieur Perdonet addressed to the Minister of Public Works and published in 1865.

(To be continued.)

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,200,000,
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Lyons, Marseilles, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
Lahore Branch.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." OTTO MULLER,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £927,740
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £463,870.
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 20,000.

Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 25, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., Chairman, Union Bank of Ireland.

CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., AGENTS.
Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negotiates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any farther information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 18th November 1867.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.
London Bankers—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10 1/2 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 3/8 "
3	do.	1/10 5/16 "
2	do.	1/10 1/4 "
1	do.	1/10 3/16 "
On demand		1/10 1/8 "
On Scotland and Ireland		1/10 ⅛ "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 2 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for consents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturdays 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 18th January 1868.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—IN.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 4 months' sight	.....	1s. 10¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	.....	1s. 10¼d.	do.
" 3 do.	.....	1s. 10 1/8d.	do.
" 2 do.	.....	1s. 10d.	do.
" 1 do.	.....	1s. 9¾d.	do.
" demand	.....	1s. 9¾d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 9¾d.	do.
On Ireland	do.	1s. 9¾d.	do.
On Paris	do.	1s. 9¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, 1s. 9¾d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 17th January, 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED in India 1844.
Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,225.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	...	at 1s. 10¼d. per Rupee.
4 do.	...	at 1s. 10 3/8d. "
3 do.	...	at 1s. 10 5/16d. "
2 do.	...	at 1s. 10¼d. "
1 do.	...	at 1s. 10 3/16d. "
On demand	...	at 1s. 10 1/8d. "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	...	at 1s. 10d. "

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

6	ditto	4 do.
12	ditto	6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited,

Bombay, 18th January, 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£300,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 10¾d. per Rupee.			
4	do.	... ... at 1s. 10¾d.	"
3	do.	... ... at 1s. 10 5/16d.	"
2	do.	... ... at 1s. 10 1/4d.	"
1	do.	... ... at 1s. 10 3/16d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)		... ... at 1s. 10¼d.	"

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account; or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 18th January, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A first class BROUGHAM and SOCIABLE by Edward Kesterton, both new and just received. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—One sample 9-Horse Power Portable STEAM ENGINE, complete. Apply to 2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

IRON ROOFS!!! Two pavillion Iron Roofs for sale, each 300 ft. by 45 ft. Apply to 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at [illegible]y, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866.

FOR SALE, a 4 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine and Boiler, all complete; very little used and in first-rate order, price moderate Apply to the WOOL & COTTON CLEANING FACTORY, 15, Khetwaddy Back Road.

HIGH CASTE ARAB HORSES, FOR SALE, consisting of Hunters, Chargers, Racers, and showy Saddle Horses &c.

Jamasjee Cowasjee's Stables, Bhendy Bazar, Parell Road, next door to Mahomed Bauker's.

FOR SALE.—TEA, TEA, TEA.—JUST arrived per "JOHN BRIGHT," from China. The best Tea ever imported in Bombay, each kind in small Boxes.

Extra fine Pekoe Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Soughwong.—Worth Trial.
Apply to DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"

Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.

Apply to the undersigned.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS, Marine Street.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron 20, 22, and 24 gauge.
" Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes.
Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Rivets, Bolts, and Nuts.
Nails, Oils, Paints, Rope.
India Rubber Sheet.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
Steam Gauges and Gauge Glasses.
Lambert's Bib and Stop Cocks.
Hardware.

Estimates given for all classes of Iron Work.

Bombay, 10th January, 1868.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE.—One pair of Horizontal High and low pressure condensing Steam Engines of 200 nominal horse power. To work on the compound principle—high pressure cylinder 37 inches diameter, and low pressure cylindrical 56 inches diameter, both having a 6 feet stroke; spur fly wheel 24 feet in diameter, these engines are of first class job, are new and complete in every respect.

One cylindrical two flued steam Boiler, diameter of shell 7 feet by 30 feet long, is new and a first class job, with ordinary care and a daily working pressure of 50 lbs. per sq. inch, would give no trouble for twenty years.

A large quantity of polished Wrought Iron Shafting couplings for do. Belt Pullys for do, and Pedestals complete with brasses, &c. for do.

A quantity of Cast Iron steam pipes—Bevel Wheels, and spouts, 800 assorted patent Lubricators, 321 feet of inch steam tube; 251 feet of 1¼ inch do, and 251 feet of 2 inch do.—250 feet of 1 inch gas tube, 250 feet of 1¼ inch do, with a quantity of elbows, tees and sockets, &c. for do. 9 Bourdons steam guages 2 Hopkinson's mercurial steam guages—1 Hopkinson's steam engine Indicator.

The whole of the foregoing machinery to be sold a Bargain. Apply to

H. ROMANJEE TOUCHE & Co., Fort,
or to ALEXANDER COLVILLE, Superintendent Engineer Colaba Presss Co., Lower Colaba.

JUST LANDED ex "NELSON."

SECOND INVOICE OF CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS.—HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER, begs to inform his constituents and the public in general, that he has just imported by the above vessel, A batch of Children's double and single-seated Perambulators, with Hoods, they are neatly and tastefully lined and painted much superior in finish to the last shipment; early inspection is solicited.

THE following are for sale at the rooms of HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER, a few handsome sets of double and single plated Harness of double and single buckles, Gentlemen's and Boys' Saddle and Bridles, Woollen Rugs and Railway Wrappers, Saddle Driers, Gig and Carriage Whips of sorts, Whip Holders and Rein Clips, spare round driving Reins, a few sets of Fishing Tackles completely fitted in Mahogany cases of different prices, &c. &c.

A few handsome high-wheeled new Malvern Dog Carts painted and lined in the latest style, with best plated Lamps, Enamel Leather Aprons, Lancewood Shafts, best cloth Cushions and Falls, to match, &c. &c. &c.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER,
No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

1 Very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Sole, and Shafts, by "Jones" of Southampton.
1 Ditto very small self-driving Poney Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.
1 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.
1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton, with moveable Driving box.
1 Nearly new Cab Buggy with Lamps.
1 English-built door Shigram, by Laing and Melvill.
1 Very handsome and small single horse miniature Brougham with circular glasses on front, with lamps, pole and shaft, by W. Kings & Co., Long Acre.
1 Ditto ditto ditto by E. Davis.
1 Ditto London Sociable ditto.

Also,

1 New and light Palkie office Shigram with lamps and Shaft.
One nearly new English-built very small Miniature Brougham, with circular glasses on front.

And also,

A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.
One Ditto high wheeled Vaggonette with moveable Head.
One Ditto second-hand English-built Buggy, by Silk and Sons.
Property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.
A nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.
One do. Waggonette by Barton & Son.
One Ditto Ditto full size Miniature Do. with Do. by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.
Two very small and light Hansom Cab, painted dark green.
A very handsome English-built Cab Buggy, painted dark green and lining to match.

And also,

A few Iron Carriage Lifters for greasing Carriages.
One ditto Mail Phaeton or Waggonette, by Jones.

Just unpacked.

A fresh batch of Dog-Carts, Buggies, and Carriage Harness plated on white metal, with round reins, different colored Carriage Rugs, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, patent Clips for reins, Horse, Carriage, and Cloth Brushes, Sami leathers, Horse Clothings, Gentlemen's Racing Saddles, Woollen and plated mounted Pads or Saddle Cloths for Harness, Jamieson's and Jones' Harness Composition, Bradley's Plate Powder, Steel Pole Chains, Spare Steel Bridles for Carriage and Buggy Harness, &c.

A Fresh Batch of New Malvern Dog-Carts.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 29th Jan. 1868

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	St. Laurent ..... "	18 " "
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	IMPERIAL..... ... "	32 " Quarts.
	... "	17 " Pints.
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	" ... "	13 " Pints.
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